A REMARKABLE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE. NAMES OF TAINTOR'S BROKERS—THE ACTUAL DEFAL-CATION \$508,000-THE CONTROLLER OF THE CUR-RENCY WARNED A YEAR AGO OF THE BANK'S CONDITION-TAINTOR BELIEVED TO BE IN POS-BESSION OF THE STOLEN FUNDS-INDIGNANT DE-

The ruin of the Atlantic National Bank and the defalcation of its cashier were the subject of general discussion in Wall-st. yesterday, bank officials and business men forming little groups in their offices and on the street for the purpose of considering the situation. Few of them could understand bow the bank should have lest so much money, extending over so long a time, and yet be in a position to make a fair showing when called upon to exhibit their books and assets. In those circles usually better informed than the mass of dealers, a theory had gained ground that the actual defaica tien had occurred within a few days of Tain-tor's disclosures. They believed that Taintor probably lost from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in speculation in Wall-st., and finding discovery inevitable had taken the rest of the bank's assets, converted them into money or secreted them somewhere, calmly awaited the de"elopements which he knew would result in his disgrace and imprisonment.

It was believed that he intended to compromise his Trads by relinquishing a portion of the property stolen, sad retain the remainder, which programme, if strictly adhered to, would give him a handsome fortune to be enjoyed in this city or elsewhere. Indeed this theory prevailed to such an extent that one broker predicted on Broad-st., " that Taintor would be walking along the streets in less than 90 days, with his thumbs in the arm holes of his vest and a fortune in his pocket."

This view having been imparted to President Tapper of the Gallatin Bank, that gentleman said he had no infermation of such an appropriation of the funds, or of such an intention on the part of Taintor. TAINTOR'S BROKERS.

A subject of general inquiry on "the street" was the names of the brokers who had operated for Taintor. Among those who were reported to have been his brokers were L. H. Niles of No. 8 Broad-st., B. Murray, jr., of No. 28 Pine-st., and F. B. Wallace & Co. of Broadst. Taintor's interest in the stock market was variously estimated at from 500 to 10,000 shares, but as it is a principle of the stock business to preserve secrecy with re gard to the operations of customers, these gentlemen would furnish no information. Whethey they will be subjected to prosecution is a matter for the considera

The events of the day, however, were not as sense tional as on previous days. Upon the report of the Clearing-house Committee the Atlantic National Bank was expelled from the Clearing-house, and its cheeks ed transmission through it. Charles E. Strong, who had been appointed receiver by the Controller of the Currency, took immediate control, and, assisted by Bank Examiner Meigs, began an investigation, the result of which will probably be imparted to-day. These gentlemen were both kept very busy answering the queries of callers and the indignant utterances of excited victimized depositors. The latter congregated around the bank doors at an early hour in the morning, and were lond in their denunciations of the bank and all who were connected with it, characterizing the officials as swindlers who ought to be hanged Their denunciations attracted general attention, and as the day were on, the number of depositors was largely nted by crowds of the curions who had assembled around the door to see the "broken bank" and witness the indignation of the depositors. None, however, were allowed to enter the bank without permission from the receiver or the examiner, and the porter at the door was deaf to all remonstrances that disappointed visitors gave vent to. Some of the depositors who had given notes drafts, and checks payable at the Atlantic, caused notices to be posted on the bank-doors, informing the holders that they would be paid on presenting their documents

As the day advanced rumors were circulated through 'the street" to the effect that the investigation into the affairs of other monetary institutions had led to the dis covery of other frauds. Earnest inquiry, however, failed to elicit anything of the kind, Messrs. Tappen and Camp of the Clearing-house assuring a Tribune reporter THE RECEIVER IN POSSESSION.

Charles E. Strong, a lawyer of No. 68 Wall-st. was appointed Receiver yesterday, and Bank Examiner Meigs, who had been in charge up to that time, turned over to the custody of Mr. Strong all the papers and securities belonging to the bank or its defaulting eashler. Mr. Meigs remained in the bank throughout the day, rendering such assistance as Mr. Strong desired and giving him the benefit of his experience in matters enjoying the confidence of Messra. Meigs and Strong, were called in, and the work of unraveling the entangled affairs of the bank carried forward with dispatch The following notice was posted on the doors of the bank soon after Mr. Strong assumed charge:

"The depositors of the Atlantic National Bank are requested to se their pass-books to the bank, for the purpose of having them balanced. "CHARLES E. STRONG, Receiver."

Another notice directed attention to the call for a the time of suspending the work of examination, last evening, but little more had been accomplished in reaching an actual statement of the amount of the de-Sciency than was known on Saturday evening, for the reason that the actual amount of loss cannot be ascertained until the examination has been made thorough and complete. The defalcation amounts, in round num bers, to nearly \$600,000. Mr. Strong expresses the hope that to-day he would be able to make an exact showing enabled to reach the amount of the defalcation. This, It is conjectured, to in the neighborhood of \$400,000, for it must be remembered that the capital of the bank was impaired nearly or quite \$200,000 by mismanagement and advances on worthless collaterals.

THE BANK LONG INSOLVENT. As the investigation is proceeded with the wonder

grows that the institution could have been kept affoat so long. That the entire capital of the bank could be exbausted and nearly as much in amount of the funds of the depositors and the justitution still retain a comparatively fair name with the business public, is almost in comprehensible to the financial class.

The available assets of the bank, amounting to \$183,900, have been placed for the present in the Gallatin Na-tional Bank. The President, F. D. Tappen, is Chairman of the Clearing house Committee, and has rendered good service sir or the investigation began in assisting Bank Examiner Meigs and Receiver Strong. Several packages have been found containing individual deposits received before the bank closed its doors on Saturday, and too late to be made away with by Taintor. These have been in many instances restored to the owners. Among others who were thus fortunate was one of the officers of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company. He made a deposit of \$200 less than half an hou fore the bank closed its doors. It was found yesterday afternoon in the original envelope, with the acpanying ticket, and restored to the depositor.

LOOSE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS. The loose and careless manner in which Taintor trans acted business is best shown in his interview with Bank Examiner Meigs just before he was removed to Ludlow st. jail. Taintor's deak was littered up with a confused mass of papers of various kinds. Pointing to these, Mr Meigs asked Taintor if there was anything of value in or about the deak. Taintor reflected a moment, and ther said he thought not, he knew of nothing, and was taken away by the United States Deputy Marshal. Soon after his departure, while tooking through the mass of papers to see if there was anything that would aid in the examination into the affairs of the bank, Mr. Meigs dis covered a package containing \$40,000 worth of first-class ties. A further search revealed a package of \$0,000 United States five-twenty bonds and a third co aining \$2,500 of United States ten-forty bonds. All these were the private property of depositors in th Bank, and had been left there for safe keeping. A memum in the handwriting of Tainter showed that he was about to place them in the hands of his brokers, resumably as collateral for margins for some of his stock speculations. Apparently he had lost all sense of toponsibility or restraint. His one sole ide. seemed to be to make his margins good as fast as they became imperiled by the fall in the price of the stocks he was car tring. The collaterals placed with the bank as security for advances were used up in the same manner.

WHAT THE EXAMINERS FOUND. The examiners were engaged yesterday endeavoring o escertain what had disappeared and what remaine

tained the collaterals and the amount of the loan advanced by the bank, were found, but the valuable inclosures had disappeared. The following, one of many similar cases, will illustrate the manner of his operations Vermilye & Co. borrowed from the bank \$25,000, and gave as collateral security \$25,000 in U. S. Pive-twenty ends, now selling at a premium of from 17 to 19 per cent. The envelope which contained the bonds, with the account of Vermilye & Co. with the bank, was found in Taintor's desk, but the bonds are gone. They were used by him as collateral for margins in his stock operations, and have undoubtedly been used up. Vermilye & Co. lose, of course, the difference between the amount of the loan and the market value of the bonds, and the bank the amount of the loan. The owner of the \$40,000 worth of securities heretofore mentioned called at the bank, yesterday, in considerable trepidation, and was much rolleved when Mr. Meigs assured him that his property was safe, and congratulated him on his narrow escape. During the day a large number of depositors called and were anxious to ascertain whether or not their special deposits were safe. In some instances they were gratified by the announcement that their packages were intact, while others were disappointed on being told that only the empty envelopes which had contained the securities remained.

INDIGNATION AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The feeling against all connected with the bank is very offiter on the part of the depositors. The employes claim that they can be held in no wise responsible, and that they knew nothing of the actual condition of the bank. The securities were in charge of the cashier. The current funds of the bank could also be taken by him to an unlimited amount, he simply giving his check as a

It was not until the President had declared his intention of calling a meeting of the Board of Directors and instituting a thorough investigation that Taintor abanloned all hope of carrying his stock operations along still further, with a possibility of extricating himself from his desperate position.

THE CONTROLLER WARNED

That the bank was in a straitened condition as long ago as 1872 is evident by the report of Bank Examiner Meigs to the Controller of the Currency. It was evident from an examination of the assets of the bank that many of these were worthless and others not worth their face value. Believing that the capital of the bank was impaired, Mr. Meigs recommended that it be prevented from declaring any more dividends until it was shown that the impairment of capital was made good and the dividends declared were shown to have been earned, a thing which the Bank Examiner was clearly of the orinion had not been done for some time previous. The recommendations of Mr. Meigs were ordered by the Controller of the Carrency to be carried into effect and the officers of the bank so informed. No more effect and the officers of the bank so informed. No more dividends were declared, but the character of the assets were not materially changed. What had before figured as call loans, carried forward from year to year, were changed to time loans, and other alterations similar in character made, but without adding to the solvency of the bank. What Mr. Meigs thought of the transaction is expressed in his report of Oct. II, 1872:

"I notice bet little improvement in the stairs of his Association since the date of my last report on Feb. 3, 1873, as nearly all the objectionable insider of loans and discounts still remain in the bank, slithough much of it has taken a different form on their books. Old loans and discounts of questionable securities are being kept allow by the payment of interest,

matter of leans and electures still remain in the back, eithough much of it has taken a different form on their books. Old leans and discounts on questionable securities are being kept alive by the payment of interest, and but molerate amounts of such matter have been reduced to cash during the peak sear. The prospect for the bank is very poor indeed, for the shareholders mode the present management, as the President is may judgment, entirely incomposint for his position, and the cashier is not a man of sufficient force or experience to grapple with such entanglements as serround him. I can suggest to your department as better course in relation to this bank than to continue in force your order to suspend dividends until they can show a clean capital, and, in the mean while, the shareholders may be induced to take some declare action for the protection of their interests. If there do not, I returne to predict the Association will grainally dry up. The reserve is very well kept up."

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS. In accordance with the terms of an advertisement inseried in the newspapers, and a notice placed in the obby of the bank, the depositors vacated the premises of the bank at 3 p. m., and adjourned to a general and formal meeting for the purpose of considering their vrongs. This was held at the office of Messrs, Abbett & Fuller, No. 229 Broadway, Mr. W. J. H. Fuller presiding. A large number were present, and a great feeling of indignation was manifested.

Mr. Faller stated that Taintor, the defaulting cashier, had told him that morning that his (Taintor's) embarrassments and peculations had long been known to the officers of the bank; but Mr. Root, one of the directors, had as possitively denied it; that Mr. Root said he had no doubt that Taintor now had all the money, and that the latter had converted his property into cash a month ago. Mr. Feller in violent terms declared he was in favor of proceeding against the stockholders individually for the purpose of protecting the depositors. He claimed that under the National Banking law the shareholders were liable for all damages, and urged that the directors, and officers, and shareholders should be held responsible for the crimes of the cashier.

Gen. Cook followed in a similar strain, but even more violently, and proposed to even go so far as to bring actions for fraid against the bank officers, the stockholders, and the brokers who had been transacting business for Tainter. He said that Thintor's father and some of his uncles were shareholders in this bank. They ought to be proceeded against. He declared that there were times when the tar barrel and feathers were brought out for the punisament of such men, and he did not know but rassments and peculations had long been known to the

hen the tar barrel and feathers were brought out for se punnsument of such men, and he did not know but not the primitive innes were the best. The depositors of only demanded their money, but the punishment of se negligent and criminal directors. Dr. Cutting had no considence in the stories of Taintor.

but believed his peculations were of recent date—even so late as the last crisis in Wall-st. He advised them not so late as the last class, and to ignore all testimouy pro-ceeding from Ludlow-st. Jail, where Thinter is confined in default of \$20.000 bail.

INDIGNATION OF DEPOSITORS COOLED.

Other depositers followed in the same strain, violently denouncing the directors and President of the bank as eriminals, and urging that criminal prosecutions be be gon against them until every man of Ithem was in State prison. Most of the speakers were small depositors, and e smaller the amount at stake the more indignant and the smaller the amount at stake the more indignant and violent did the speaker appear against the officers. At one time the violence was so great that some of the larger depositors proposed to their counsel to withdraw and pursue their head remedies individually. Until almost the very close of the meeting the indignation against the officers was most intense; but the last speaker, Col. A. C. Davis, canaged the feeling very perceptibly. Col. Davis had been repeatedly called for during the meeting, but declined to address it until requested by the Chairman. He then stated that he was reluctant to address the depositors, because he did not in any degree sympathize with the excited feeling prevailing among them, and would have to take issue with the majority. He had attended there not to urse vengeance against the directors and stockholders, many of whom he knew to be gentlemen of the highest probity and honesty, but to secure his citents' money. [Appliauss and cries of "That's it—the money."] One of these directors (understood to be the Hon. Rowell S. Burrows) the speaker had known from boylnood, and, like some others of his associates, h was known to the whole State to be above a dishonest act of any sort. They might have been negligent, or too confiding in their aubordinates, but the directors could not be criminal. The depositors might have a right to recover their money from the shareholders, but to punish them for criminality of which they were incapable was impossible. He would go to any legal lengths to recover his cients' money [applause], but he would not join in any senseless and vindictive effort to punish any other than the confessed criminal, Taintor; and he thought the District-Autorney and proper officers of the deserved. He continued in this vein for nearly half an hour, insisting that the business for which the depositors were assembled was, first, to secure their money, and he thought the District-Autorney and proper officers of the depositor were assembled was, first, to secure their money, and

CONSULTATION WITH THE RECEIVER The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. The Committee held a short consultation with the receiver, who informed them that he could give them no positive information as yet. The examination was still in progress, and he hoped to be able to report definitely to-day the condition of the bank. The Committee left, promising to call again to-day.

Subsequently, in conversation with a reporter of The Theorem. Mr. Strong stated that although nothing definite had been determined upon, he was of the opinion that it was the feeling of the directors that they should make good the denciency.

THE GRAND JUST TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE.

United States Deputy Marshai Purvis yesterday served ipon President Tappen and Bank-Examiner Meigs, subpenas to appear before the Grand Jury to-day and give evidence against Taintor relative to his defalcations. It s understood that an effort will be made to make such

is understood that an effort will be made to make such an example of Taintor as will deter others holding positions of trust in moneyed institutions from embezzling the funds intrusted to their care.

Taintor was taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, and arraigned to answer the charge of embezzlement. His counsel, Joan Sherwood, asked for an adjoarnment on the ground that he had not had time to become acquainted with the details of the case. Commissioner Osborn agreed to adjoarn it until Wednesday. The question of ball was not raised, and the accused was reconducted to his quarters in Landow-st. Jail.

at. Jail.

It is not at all likely that the father of Taintor will attempt to make good the amount stolen by his son. It is asserted by some of the old stationan's friends that

his fortune would not be sufficient even if be had the THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE inclination to make good the defalcation. HEAVY LOSERS.

Among the sufferers by this defalcation are Roswell S. Burrows of Albion, who owns 1,625 shares, a little more than one-fourth the capital stock; W. J. A. Fuller, \$3,500; Smith Sheldon, \$2,500, and others for greater or less amounts. Mr. Fuller intended ito withdraw the amount

he had on deposit and use it for a trip to Europe, where he proposed to spend the Summer.

It is understood that Taintor has standing to his credit between \$70,000 and \$80,000 in the hands of various brokers. The exact amounts are not made public; but will be given to the receiver when called tor, and the speculative ventures of Taintor are closed out by order

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY EX-PLAINS.

Washington, April 28 .- An examination of the records and reports at the Bureau of the Controller of the Currency, with reference to the heavy failure of the Atlantic Bank of New-York, shows that for more than a year that bank has been looked upon by the Treasury officials with suspicion. The last examination by the Bank Examiner was made in October last, the report to the Controller being dated on the 11th of that month. Charles A. Meigs, regarded by the Controller and by Treasurer Spinner as one of the most capable and efficient men in the country for such an office, made the examination at that time and also on the previous February. The Controller said to-day that he had been watching the bank very anxiously, without even suspecting that Taintor, the Cashier, was abstracting the pecing that Taintor, the Cashier, was abstracting the funds. Mr. Knoxalso says that he has long regarded the capital of the bank as greatly impaired by bad debts and doubtful security for loans. He thought the bad debts would amount to \$100,000. Both the Controller and Treasurer regard it as singular that Examiner Meiga did not detect, with his experience, the rascality of Taintor. In Meigs's October report, however, he said he did not think the capital of the bank was in a satisfactor and without the capital of the bank was in a satisfactor condition—that is had been impaired by bad debts

#### THE INDIAN QUESTIONS.

THE MODOC WAR.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE. MASSACRE-MILITARY SUBJUGATION PERCOMMENDED. WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The following letter received at the Interior Department to-day gives new and interesting particulars of the late Modoc ma-

sacre:

Headquarters, Camp South Side Tule Lake, }

California, April 16, 1873. }

The Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

Sir: Since our arrival at the Lava Bed the Commission, together with Gen. Camby, had labored honefully, and had apparently gained several points over the Indians looking to a peaceful solution of this question. Until Friday morning, the Ith inst., we had thewarted all their schemes of treachery through the fidelity of our interpreter, Mrs. Riddle, a Modoc woman. On that morning terms were agreed upon for a meeting satifactory to Dr. Thomas and Gen. Cauby, though not to Mr. Dyar, nor investi, or the Nicolog woman, Gen. Canby remarking that they dare not molest us because his forces commanded the situation, and Dr. Thomas said where God called him to go he would go, trusting to His care. The meeting was held at the time and place agreed upon—Canby, Meacham, Thomas, and Dyar, and eight armed instead of six unarmed Indians, as was agreed upon. The "talk" was short, the Modoc chiefs both saying that unless th. 'oddiers were withdrawn from the country no further talk would be had. Up to that point the Commissioners reaffirmed that the soldiers would never be withdrawn until the difficulty was settled, and still extending the offer

diers were withdrawn from the country no further tack would be had. Up to that point the Commissioners reaffirmed that the soldiers would never be withdrawn until the difficulty was settled, and still extending the offer of amnesty, a suitable and satisfactory home and ample provision for their weifare in the future. The reply from both chiefs was, "Take away your soldiers, and we will talk about it."

Gen. Camby assured the Indians that he was here for the protection of both parties, and to see that the Commission faithfully fulfilled their promises.

About this time two armed Indians suddenly appeared from the brush in our rear. An explanation was assed, and Capt. Jack replied by snapping a pistol at Gen. Camby, saying in Indian, "All ready," after which Gen. Camby was dispatched by Capt. Jack, with a pistol and kulfe, and Dr. Thomas by a pistol shot in the breast and gunshot in the head by footon. Meacham and Dyar attempted to escape toward the camp, the former followed by Schonchin John, and the latter by Black Jim, and Hooker Jim, Schonchin fired six shots at Meacham, hitting him four times and leaving him for dead. Boston attempting to scalp ha, was deterred by a Modoe woman. Dyar escaped unhurt, although fired at three times by Black Jim, who was only a few feet away, and by Hooker Jim, by whom he was pursued. After running about 200 yards, he turned upon his pursuer with a small pocket Derringer, when the Indian turned and ran back, thus letting Dyar get away. Mr. Dyar will be obliged to leave in a day or two, on account of official duties, but while here the remainder of the Commission will consult with Gen. Gillem, should any active measures be necessary on our part. We believe that complete subjugation by the military is the only method by which to deal with these Indians. Very respectfully. &c.,

Chairman Modoe Peace Commission.

EXPECTED DISPERSION OF THE MODOCS-GEN, DAVIS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 .- A special courier arrived at Yreka late last night from the Lava Bed. The opinion prevailed at headquarters that the Modoes will not make another stand, but break up in small parties, who must be hunted in detail, making an all Summer's work for the cavalry. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis and staff immediately to the front. THE MODOCS ENCAMPED—THE CAVALEY HORSES SICK

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 .- Nothing important has been received from the lava beds since the 20th instant, when Lieut. Leary's company was attacked near the camp. Donald McKay reports that the Modocs are encamped at the base of the mountains at the south end of the lava beds. The troops are now divided into three camps. Capt. Thomas left on the 26th instant with the cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians to reconnoiter in the vicinity of the Modecs' position. Lieut. Eagan is convalescent. Nearly all the cavalry horses are sick with the epizootic.

THE BLACKFEET INDIANS IN ARMS. INDIAN INCURSION THREATENED IN MANITOBA.

TORONTO, Canada, April 28.-A special dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says reports from the interior state that there has been fighting between the American troops and Blackfeet Indians, and a large number of Americans were killed. It is feared that this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfeet country. The Indians of Fort Pelly are alarmed in consequence of the action of the Yankton and Toronto Indians, who have crossed the line to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, and threaten the interior settlements and Manitoba

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. AN EXPEDITION ORGANIZING TO PROTECT THE SUR-

VEYING PARTIES. An expedition will depart from Fort Rice, Dakota, on the 15th of June next, for the protection of the engineering parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad in making surveys between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be composed of 10 com panies of the 7th Cavalry, 4 each of the 8th and 17th Infantry, 6 of the 9th, and 5 of the 22d infantry. In addition to the foregoing troops, there will be a detachment of artillery and one of 75 Indian scouts. Col. D. 8 Stanley of the 22d Infantry is assigned to the command of the expedition. Excepting such staff officers as may ereafter be assigned to him, he will select the requisite staff from his command. This expedition has been or ganized by Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, under the instructions of the General of the Army.

# THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Indian Commissioners was held, last night, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which the general Indian field was discussed. The most important field is among the Sioux Indians, who number about 35,000. No trouble is anticipated with those who are under the authority of the chiefs who visited Washington last year. There are several thousand Northern Sloux Indians who have never come in contact with the Government agents, and should no satisfactory arrangement be made with them with regard Pacific Railroad, hostilities may ensue It is probable that next Summer there will be a grand Sieux council. A great body of Sieux Indians, under Sitting Bull and Half Moon, is on its way to the Red Cloud agency, on the Platte River. There is danger of Spotted Tail's band revenging itself for the murder of some of their chiefs about three months since. It is also feared that a new expedition will be fitted out for the opening of the Black River and Powder Hill country. which may cause a rising among the Indians thus in Kansas is not credited, as the Cheyennes are not in that country. The report of the attacking of a Gevern ment train by the Indians is also discredited. The indians are gathering for a council at Fort Sill on May 20. It is the betief of the Commissioners that there will be no trouble wish the Kismaths and Snakes, or other Indians is the neighborhood of the Bodom.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS. RADICAL SUCCESS IN PARIS-TOTAL RESULT, THREE RADICALS, FOUR REPUBLICANS, AND ONE LEGITI-MIST-OPINIONS OF THE PRESS-PROBABLE CABI-NET CHANGES.

PARIS, Monday, April 28, 1873. The following are the final returns of the election in this city yesterday, to fill the vacant seat in the National Assembly:

 

 M. Barodet
 180,146

 Count de Rémusat
 135,406

 Baron Stoffel
 27,058

 The elections in the Departments of Correze, Jura and Marne were carried by the Republicans, In

Morbihan the Catholics were successful. The total result of the voting in Paris and other parts of France yesterday, to fill vacancies in the Assembly, was the election of three Radicals, four Republicans, and one Legitimist.

All the journals except the Radical organs express surprise at the vote in the Department of the Seine. The Conservative papers say it is due to Thiers's leaning to the Left, and the Republican journals attribute it to mistakes in the Assembly. The Bien Public looks upon Barodet's triumph as a serious event, but repudiates the idea that its party is

The Monarchical press generally regard the election as a terrible awakening for the Conservatives. Le Temps pronounces it a warning to the Government.

The Moderate Republicans, who supported the Count de Rémusat, are embarrassed by his defeat. The election of M. Barodet will probably lead to a modification of the Ministry. It is probable that Count de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finances, and M. Jules Simon,

Minister of Public Instruction, will resign. M. Casimir Périer, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Grévy, late President of the Assembly, are talked of as probable members of the new

LATER.-M. de Rémusat has expressed his desire to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but President Thiers has induced him to remain in office.

Paris, Monday, April 28, 1873-Evening. Count de Rémusat's Electoral Committee this afternoon visited President Thiers, who appeared to be discouraged. It is reported that when the President first received the news of the Count's defeat he retired to his room and remained one hour alone. There are fears that the Right in the Assembly will now insist on restricting and otherwise modi-

fying universal suffrage. The Bonapartist journals declare that the Conservative Republic is dead.

THE DILEMMA OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF THE LYONS MUNI-CIPALITY BILL-THE BARODET CANDIDATURE ITS RESULT-EFFORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RE-TRIEVE ITS ERROR.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, April 16 .- This is the 77th birthday of M. Thiers, who is still alert of mind and body. The President may be met any pleasant afternoon, now that he is lodged at the Elysée, taking his walk on the avenue. He walks as if enjoying his Easter holiday like the rest, and like a well kept elderly gentleman of leisure, free of great anxiety, unworn by care. Yet the electoral campaign now waging should be efficient cause for extra charge of both. The most actively engaged hostile forces are both republican, and the temporary victory of either is likely to be equally embarrassing to the Government. I shall speak especially of the campaign in Paris. To appreciate its present importance and the immediate importance of its first more or less decisive results on the 27th of this month, we need to look back a little.

Lyous is the second city of France in the orders of commercial importance, of population and of " revolutionary" spirit. Next to Paris it has been of all French conglomerations the most troublesome to all French Central Governments, and to conservative minds. It is the quickest to feel and beat with the revolutionary pulse of Paris. In 1870 it declared the Republic, we were told, on the 3d of September, Paris lagging till the 4th. In the early days of the Commune it exhibited an alarming restlessness sympathetic with the Commune of Paris. But did not break out in rebellion, and since then grew steadily in order and quiet under the local government of an elective municipality. This, however, being composed for a large part of radical re-publicans not all solons, was the object of detraction takes, and, quite apart from its acts, of constant primary principled prejudice, fear and hostility, to all good conservatives, provincials, and monarchists in the Assembly It became a leading and, in view of their notions of pe icy, a logical measure to deprive Lyons, as Paris had been deprived, of popular self-government, to abolish its central Mayoralty, divide it into six wards, administered by as many mayors appointed by the Minister of the Interior, and, in fine, reduce the city under the con trol of that central government official. The whole matter was the subject of frequent conferences between M. Barodet, the Mayor of Lyons, and President Thiers, of discussion in cabinet council and of discussion in an Assembly committee, which last, composed in majority of Monarchists, finally reported a bill for abolishing the central Mayoralty, and substituting ministerial author

ity for municipal rights. The Government, i. e., M. Thiers, at first and for a long time said the bill was, at best, premature; that Lyons was not, at worst, in so bad estate; that special legislation was needed for its correction ; that the Government was planning a general law respecting municipalities, and that meantime it were better to wait. In fact, the Government pronounced against the bill about to be reported. But when it was reported, M. Thiers did, by the mouth of the Minister of the Interior, Goulard, accept it, and practically secure its passage by vote into law. Minister Goulard is mildly legitimistic; he belongs to the old red sandstone formation of conservatism; and he is a Minister, and elective Mayors are distracting, outlying nuisance to him, as they would be to Gambetta himself, if that far abler politician was to become Minister of the Interior.

The bill was voted law on the 4th of April, and by fatal consequence, made of M. Barodet a worthy local Mayor and respectable administrator, till then, the cynosure of all advanced French Republicans. Were he an idiot instead of a man of fair capacities, the result would have been the same. It is well nigh inexplicable to an American or English-bred politician, partially acquainted with Freuch political history, that a man s shrewd as.M. Theirs, or one even so doctrinaire blind as M. Goulard, should not have foreseen this result.

Accordingly, M. Barodet was presented by the Government itself, as candidate for the Assembly, to the offended Republicans of Paris. But preceding by a few days the passing, with the aid of Government approval of this Lyons bill, that is on occasion of the ann ment of the Berlin treaty for the final liberation of Prench territory from foreign military occupation, the Mayors of Paris went to Versailies to felicitate and compliment M. Thiers, and in second order, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Rémusat, to whom then, in an emotional suggestive.way, they offered the candidature of representative for Paris at the special elections which everybody knew were about to be ordered. M de Rémusat; accepted the compliment; whether he accepted the candidature was left for many days in doubt. There were a dozen or more vacancies, by death and resignation, in the benches at Versailles. Legally, the Government has a term of six months, dating from the first moment of such vacancy, within which, at discretion, to order the date of a special supplemental election. Among the vacancies were two for the Department in which Lyons is situated After the suggestion by the Mayors of Paris (appointed to office by the Government), that Minister Rémusat hould run for the Paris deputation, and after the passage of the Lyons bill, the Government issued an order for special elections on the 27th of April, to fill certain of the vacancies; the Department of the Scine (Paris) was included, but the Department in which Lyons lies, and where there were two vacancies, was excluded.

Barodet was formally set up as candidate less than ten days age by the ultra radicals, and he has come to be accepted and fought for by nearly all Republicans of the old stock. Surprised apparently by the rapid rising force of the radical movement in his favor, which, to the calm observer was a forcordained fatality, the Govern-

11th of May in other Departments, that of Lyons inclu sive. Promulgated so late as ten days ago, that order would have relegated M. Barodet to his provincial local. ity and his doubtful chances of nomination amongsthe tribe of other local candidates. It was tardily arrived at and resolved on, especially, if not solely, for the purpose of evading an open conflict between radical Republicans and the

Conservative Republican Government which was already come to open, violent, pretrievable activity. M. Barodet cannot, if he would, withdraw from Paris and seek a candidate's place at Lyons. He is posed here (his personal qualities counting for nothing) as a symbol, and his election will be a manifestation of universal party purposes and ideas. These purposes and ideas are summ his address to his Parisian constituents. He frankly asks for dissolution of the Versailles Assembly, absolute in tegrity of universal suffrage, and convocation of a new, unique, sovereign Constituent Assembly, which shall vote amnesty for the politically condemned of the Com-

To record the history of this electoral campaign would make numberless columns of The Tribune unreadable to most of its subscribers. I jump, then, to Minister If words could only mean what simple, intelligent, honest speakers mean them to mean, his election address is admirable. The sum of it is, that he stands by M. Thiers, and the Republic of M. Thiers. It impresses a foreign reader at first reading as definite and as sincere. The sincerity is not to be questioned. There is a quite unusual movement about this coming election. The hope, ful side of it, for the Republic, is that it is movement. The sorry, sad side of it is that Radical and Conservative Re publicans, quarreling among themselves, lay themselves open to the attacks which they invite of the common narchical enemy.

If Barodet is chosen next Sunday week, it will be worse than a warning; it will be practically a Parisian pronunciamiento to the address of M. Thiers and his Government. If Rémusat is chosen—he will not be—it will be a condemnation of free election, a triumph of Government candidatures, a defeat of radical (that is, for a large part, of sincere) Republicanism. Suppose Rémusat chosen, it is a defeat of the eminently Republican Republicans. He being mulister, and as Government man, if not Government candidate, his success would be as much a monarchical party as a Government success; his defeat would be a Government defeat. Let the voting next Sunday week be what it may, sending Barodet or Rémusat to the Versailles benches, it will be, at best, a warning else a menace to President Thiers. Awaiting immediate consequences, let me observe that the Parisian people enter more largely and vivaciously and rationally into the actual electoral campaign, though it is carried on under the state of slege, than I have known them to do since 1868. That speakers and auditors make fools of themselves in their nightly meetings now permitted for the electoral period, is undenlable—and hopeful.

W. H. H. Government. If Rémusat is chosen-he will not be-it

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

SEARCH FOR MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COM-MITTEE-A TOWN NEAR BARCELONA VISITED BY CARLISTS.

LONDON. Monday, April 28, 1873. A dispatch from Madrid says the search for the members of the Permanent Committee continues. Senors Becerra and Figuerola have been arrested. A monster mass meeting of Federalists was held yes

terday, at which violent speeches were made. MADRID, Monday, April 28, 1873. A band of 500 Carlists entered the town of Capellades 30 miles north-west of Barcelona, and demanded a contribution, but fled on the approach of the National

QUESTION OF TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 29, 1873. In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Smith moved that before deciding on the further reduction of indirect taxation the House demand of the Govroment a deciaration of its views respecting the adustment of imperial and local taxation.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Staf-ford Northeore, and Messrs. Fawcett, Massay, Groschen, and several others made speeches. The debate, which was somewhat acrimonious, was protracted to a late hour, and was adjourned until Thursday.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

MORE REPORTS IN REGARD TO THE AMERICAN COM-MISSIONERSHIP SCANDALS-STRIKE OF CABMEN-ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARS LONDON, Monday, April 28, 1873.

A special dispatch to The Daily News, from Vienna, says all the newspapers of that city comment at length upon the suspension of the American Commissioners to the Exposition. Some of the papers say the Commissioners received large sums of money for concessions for restaurants in the American department before their departure from the United States. It is also said one Commissioner borrowed money from a concessiongire after his arrival in Vienna. The American section of the Exhibition is in perfect chaos. The Commisioners vehemently protest against their suspension.

The cabmen have struck, in consequence of a clsa greement with the authorities in regard to the tariff of fares. They are threatened with fine, imprisonment, and the loss of their licenses if they persist in the strike Frederick, the Crown Prince of Denmark, has arrived

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS.

The general topic of conversation among the Vienness citizens turns mostly upon the question of accommodation for the immense throng of visitors that may fairly be expected to arrive in this city during the Exhibition. Although ample provisions have been made to prevent anything like an absolute scarcity of lodgings, yet apartments, both at the hotels and in private houses will doubtless be dear. It is just possible that in the commencement rather extortionate prices may be asked. But if visitors will simply make a point of 'not too readily acceding to the demands that ray be made, and give themselves the trouble of ample inquiries in various quarters before they make their choice definitely, they will soon discover the advantages of this system. Of course a great number of establishments and private persons will be laying themselves out for special purposes of "exploitation," such as reclames in the advertising columns of the daily and weekly papers, catalogues, pamphlets, price lists with flustrations, piacards, and the like. For these more or less useless "good offices" it is expected that unusually "long" prices will be asked. If I might venture to offer my advice to exhibitors and visitors, I should counsel them to refuse all such offers, especially in the beginning. The general observance of this rule cannot fail to bring down prices to a reasonable level within a reasonable time. The doubts that are sometimes expressed as to the sufficiency of the accommodation provided in Vienna for the great influx of visitors to the Exhibition are altogather preposterous. Thoses who cannot find lodgings in the suburbs or in the beautiful environs of this capital. Railway and other means of communication abound in all directions, and almost at all hours. A goodly number of floating dwellings (Wohningschiffe) are being constructed at Ulm for the purposes of the Exhibition. These will be moored on the Danube, in the immediate neighborhood of the Prater. Six of them are already finished and daily expected to arrige. Vienna (April 5) Correspondence of The London Standard.
The general topic of conversation among the

ANXIETY RESPECTING THE POPE'S BEALTH ROME, Monday April 28, 1873. The Pope passed a restless night. The anxety in regard to his condition is renewed.

FOREIGN NOTES. The King and Queen of Denmark will visit

London in the latter part of May.

A club has been formed in Lisbon having for its object the union of Portuguese Republicans. A great coal discovery is reported between

ce and Bone Rivers in the Dominion of Canada. White frost has destroyed the vines in the vicinity of Lyons, France. The disaster is similar to that

The carriage works of the Lancashire Railby fire on Sunday night. Fifty locomotives and 136 coaches, which were in the building, were burned. The loss is \$1,000,000. way Company, in Manchester, England, were destroyed

Mr. Caleb Cushing's book on the Treaty of Washington is very sharply criticised in England. The London Morning Post regards the publication as a conclusive proof that Sir Alexander Cockburn "has ex posed for the edification of posterity the groundlessness of the claims of which Mr. Caleb Cushing was the ex ponent, and that the latter gentleman, as was not un natural, has bitterly resented the Chief Justice's conduct." The London Echo, under the head of "A Yankee natural, has bitterly resented the Chief Justice's conduct." The London Etch, under the head of "A Yankoe
Fizzie." says: "We may compare the 280 pages to the
heated language of an excited after-dinner orator. It is
a lampoon. But it is a lampoon of the counsel of the
American Government; and there is no knowing that it
is not published with the approbation of even greater
authorities than Mr. Caleb Cushing. Sir Alexander
Cockburn may, perhaps, feel bound to reply to the
charges thrown out at random. A war of recriminations may enaue; and we do not look forward to the
struggle with satisfaction."

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION. GOV. DIX WILL PROBABLY SIGN THE CHARTER TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW-THE SWAIN ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL-HEAD MONEY FOR IMMIGRANTS

THE ENSUING YEAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 28.-The Governor has completed his examination of the Charter, and will sign it tomorrow or Wednesday. Rumors continue to circulate about the introduction of a supplemental bill to change some features of the Charter, but nothing definite has been divulged as to the precise object to be attained by those who desire supplemental legislation.

There was a quorum in the Assembly this evening, and several bills were ordered to a third reading. A bill authorizing the city of New-York to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$500,000 on every half mile of the quick transit railroad known as Swain's Three Tier Road, the city to take as security therefor a first mortgage on the real estate and property of the road, was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Charter for the road was obtained last Winter, but no work has been done on it. It requires the Company to purchase right of way for the road, which is to run through blocks, and the amount for which the city is to guarantee the bonds is estimated at 40 per cent on the value of the road when completed. Speaker Cornell moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was lost, although sustained by all the New-York men bers present.

The bill signed by the Governor, on Saturday, reorganizing the Board of Emigration, does not provide for an increase of the head money of immigrants. This is provided for in a separate bill, which has passed the Assembly and is now pending in the Senate.

In the Senate, the only business done of any con equence was the introduction and passage of a little bill, supplementary to the Charter, providing that the passage of said Charter shall not affect the prosecution by the city of any indictment found against any persons under the acts repealed by the Charter. It is said that without this amendment all persons now under indictment for the Ring fmods could have gone scot free. The aggregate amount of taxes to be levied by the

State for the fiscal year beginning with next October, is a fraction less than 7 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of property. The average rate for the last three years has been about 71 mills. The tax for the coming year will be made up of the following items: For general purposes, 2 mills: for new Capitol, ? of a mill; for capal purposes, including deficiency in sinking fund, about I of a mill; for schools, 12 mills; for academies, 1-16th of a mill; for bonded debt, interest, and sinking fund, 2 mills; for debt of 1859, interest and sinking fund, t of a mill. Total 6 15-16 mills.

Each mill produces a little more than \$2,000,000. The only items which show an increase over last year are those for general purposes and the new Capitol. The increase in the former will just about suffice to make up the difference between the product of this year's tax and the appropriations made out of it; the increase in the last being three-quarters of a mill and the deficiency about a million and a half.

The appropriation for the new Capitol will be \$1,500,000 this year, against \$1,000,000 last year, which accounts for the increase in that item. Should the tax bills pass in the shape they have been reported, the amount raised will probably, for the first time in many years, be sufficient to cover the appropriations.

> LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE ..... ALBANT, Monday, April 28, 1873.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of citizens of he city of New-York asking for the passage of the Fund-

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of citizens of the city of New-York asking for the passage of the Funding resolution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

BY Mr. BENEDICT—Providing that the Public Administrator in the City of New-York may employ first and second clerks and a messenger; that the Public Administrator shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum; chief clerk, \$5,000; second clerk, \$1,700, and messenger; \$800. Also, relative to the duties of the Public Administrator of the City of New-York.

By Mr. MURRHY—To establish a bulkhead and piers in New-York Harbor, on the Brooklyn side; also, relative to taxes in Kings County.

On the motion of Mr. Tiemann, the bill providing for the payment of the others, employes, and workmen in

On the motion of Mr. THEMANN, the bill providing a the payment of the officers, employés, and workmen the Department of Buildings of the City of New-Yo was recommitted to the Committee on Cities. A

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Goss, from the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department, to which was referred the resolution to inquire whether the new Capitol could not be finished abless cost if let out by contract, submitted a report. The Committee say that the State will secure a much better building by having it completed by day's work. It is thought that the Lexislative hells will be ready by 1877, and that the delays experienced are no greater than should be expected on a work of such magnitude; that the contract with the New-York Grante Company proved, detrimental to the interests of the State, but that the

should be expected on a work of such inagnitude; that the contract with the New-York Granite Company proved, detrimental to the interests of the State, but that the Commissioners were not blameable; that the Superintendent should have full power in hiring and discharging workmen; that he should be kept informed as to the amount of money available for the expenses of labor, and that in order to afford more rooms, and to removed the danger from fire, Congress Hall should be removed. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blackkie introduced a bill to incorporate the Producers' Clearing-house Association, N. Y.; also an act in relation to police court clerks in the City and County of New-York, which confirms the appointment of such clerks by the Police Justices, and directs the Controller to pay their salaries remaining unpaid and to be paid.

The following bills were disposed of as stated: To incorporate the Central New-York Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association. Mr. Coognial and advocated it at some length. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

RAILEOAD NOTES. Peter Watson, President, and S. L. M. Bar-

ow, counsel of the Eric Railway Company, were to go to Boston last evening for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the Board of Directors of the late Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company. It is expected that Mr. Hartt, who was elected a director at the reorganization, will be made Presidedt. General Manager Devereaux of the Lake Shore Line,

who has accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis! Railroad, will probably be succeeded by Mr. Paine, who now holds a subordinate position in the Lake Shore Company. The operations of the road will 'probably be superintended by one of the directors, Mr. Stone, who will be known as the Managing Director. The annual election of the Company will be held early in May, [when the new arrangement will go into effect. The Company is in the market for \$5,000,000, which is to be expended for steel rails for a double track and other improvements.

It is officially announced that orders have been issued from the Department and Headquarters in St. Paul relative to the force to protect the surveying parties of relative to the force to protect the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company while the latter are locating the line of the road between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The force will be composed of 10 companies of the 7th Cavalry; 9 companies of infantry from the 5th, 9th, and 17th and 22d Regiments; a detachment of infantry to man Rodman guns; a demanded by Coi. D. S. Stanley of the 22d Infantry. Sixty days' provisions and forage will be taken, and also 200 rounds of summnition for each man. The general waron train will number 150 six-mule wagons, and the depot train, 50 six-mule wagons. The expedition will take the field from Fort Rice, Dekota Territory, June 15, and keep the field if required till Oct. 18. Not tourists, travolers, pleasure-seekers, or speculators will be allowed to accompany either the troops or the surveyors.

# A DETECTIVE SURPRISED.

Detective Philip Farley arrested John Wilson nd Thomas Murphy in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday night on suspicion of their having attempted to pick pockets. In taking the prisoners to the Tombe Police Court, resterday, one of the prisoners jumped off a Fourth ave. car at Hester and Centre-ets., and ran toward the Boweyr. Hastily asking an acquaintance to guard the other prisoner, Detective Farley Respect off the car in pursuit. The thief gained the Bowery and sud-denly disappeared; probably hiding in one of the base-ment concert salcons. Detective Farley them returned, to the car, where he was informed that during his ab-sence the other thief had broken away from the guard and had also exceeded.

#### -A SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARTER-TAXES FOR